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THE IMPLEMENTATION OF NEW STUDENT ADMISSION SERVICE ZONING SYSTEM IN PONTIANAK: GOOD POLICY OR BAD POLICY (PARENTS PERSPECTIVE)

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to describe the implementation and the evaluation from the parents perspective as the vital stakeholder in new students admission service PPDB zoning system in Pontianak.. This research is case study. The results of the study are it is good policy because the reasons of learners that agree with the zoning system in accordance with the purpose of the government is to bring the quality of public schools in Indonesia and move closer to the school, so that students are more *safety* and more save time and cost in transportation. The zoning system still needs improvement and improvement of the system so that the Government's objectives to ensure the quality of the school are in fairness. The reason parents do not agree with the zoning system is because it is worried that it can negatively affect the spirit of learning for The students of high academic ability because of the competition not as strict as the value system/final test score.

Keyword: New Student Admission PPDB, Parents, Policy

ABSTRAK

Tulisan ini bertujuan untuk menggambarkan pelaksanaan dan evaluasi dari sudut pandang orang tua sebagai pemangku kepentingan yang penting dalam penerimaan siswa baru PPDB sistem zonasi di Pontianak. Penelitian ini adalah studi kasus. Hasil penelitian ini adalah kebijakan yang baik dalam hal system Zonasi karena pendapat dan alasan dari pelajar yang setuju dengan sistem zonasi sesuai dengan tujuan pemerintah adalah untuk membawa kualitas sekolah umum di Indonesia dan bergerak lebih dekat ke sekolah, sehingga siswa lebih aman dan lebih menghemat waktu dan biaya dalam transportasi. Sistem zonasi masih perlu perbaikan dan peningkatan sistem sehingga tujuan pemerintah untuk memastikan kualitas sekolah yang adil. Alasan orang tua tidak setuju dengan sistem zonasi adalah karena khawatir bahwa hal itu dapat berdampak negatif terhadap semangat belajar bagi siswa kemampuan akademik tinggi karena persaingan tidak seketat dengan adanya nilai ujian akhir/Skor UN.

Kata kunci: pendaftaran mahasiswa baru PPDB, orang tua, kebijakan

INTRODUCTION

The zoning policy is the acute problems faced by Indonesia, namely

there are still many children who can not attend school. The school was given the responsibility to receive 90% of children residing in the area surrounding the school. This system is expected to suppress disconnect Schools, especially in urban and sub-urban areas that are quantitatively the number of schools is sufficient.¹The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia number 20 in 2003 about the national education system states that the central government and local governments are obliged to provide services and facilities and ensure a quality education for every citizen without discrimination. Acceptance of new Learners PPDB is the gateway for Citizens to acquire their right to the quality education Services. Therefore, it has become the obligation of the Government to open a widest opportunity by eliminating any obstacles that can make citizens difficult to enter children into School.

The number of students graduates at the education level of junior high school that will continue to higher education and limited capacity available at the State high school or State vocational high school to create competition figures to get seats in the state Senior high school or vocational high school is inevitable. However, the government has its own formula to address this problem, adhering to objective, accountable, transparent and without discrimination principles, thereby encouraging increased access to services and equitable education.

Therefore, as from the year of Lesson 2017/2018, the Ministry of Education and Culture (Kemendikbud) creates the zoning system in the acceptance of new learners PPDB. Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of Republic of Indonesia number 14 in 2018 about acceptance New Learners PPDB Chapter II Article 2 paragraph (1) that aims to accept students objectively, transparent, accountable, non-discriminatory, and equitable in order to encourage increased access to education services. Then in chapter II of article 2 paragraph (2) mention that non-discrimination as referred to in

¹ Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia Nomor 20 Tahun 2003 Tentang Sistem Pendidikan Nasional.

paragraph (1) is excluded for schools that specifically serve the students from certain gender or religious group²s.

The Government implements the zoning system for the purpose of creating an equality grade of school quality and giving all Indonesian citizens the opportunity to gain access to quality education (*Equality of Opportunity*). The acceptance of new learners PPDB which has been valid is to use the score of the National exam, causing the High-value learners to be group-rated. Low-value learners must be satisfied to attend a suburban or school school that is considered to be underqualified. The zoning system is expected to be able to tell learners, whether they have a high academic ability or who have moderate/low academic ability in all public schools without any of them being overseen or considered unsuperior. Minister of Education and culture Indonesia, Muhadjir Effendy explained that this system will further accelerate the equality of education quality. Children who are less able to economically and academically can still access the old school is contested by learners who live far from school. Hopefully the whole school can be evenly quality. The Radius of the closest zone is set independently by the Local government according to the regional conditions. However, if based on the need analysis is still not able to accommodate the students available in accordance with the zoning provisions, the school can carry it gradually adjusted to the readiness of each region. This is also the circular letter number 3 year 2017 about addressed to the regional leadership throughout Indonesia.

The zoning system is seen as a solution for students who are academically incapacitated economies to be able to obtain a quality education around the residence. Siswadi (2017:1) states, " it is hoped the school can accommodate all learners around the neighborhood. " The government is also giving pressure to every school to provide 20% of its capacity for poor learners

² Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 14 Tahun 2018 Tentang Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru (PPDB).

who can demonstrate the certificate of poor people (SKTM).³

Simultaneous distribution of the input quality will develop the quality of the schools that have previously occupied the level of less favorite (middle) or low. The zoning system is expected to minimize or eliminate The school's quality *gap* between the highest and the lowest, so that all schools are expected to align in quality. Ferdiansyah (2018: 1) stating, in addition to zoning for learners, the government is also planning to implement the zoning system for teachers in the future, so it will be known distribution of teachers in which schools accumulate, and which are lacking teachers.⁴

The zoning system in addition to pursuing equitable education will also be able to reduce traffic congestion during peak hours, as the distance between the house and school is relatively close. Economically the burden of parents for school child transportation costs will also be reduced. The zoning policy by the Ministry of Education and Culture drew the *pros* and *cons* in the community. The zoning system is considered capable of eliminating *favoritism* in choosing schools. Favoritism represents food or injustice in education, because all favorite schools are located in the center of the school city on the outskirts and in the village are not able to pursue the quality of schools in the city center, both in terms of infrastructure, facilities and especially the academic ability of input (prospective learners/registrants).

Suaedi (2019 : 1)⁵ states, the Ombudsman supports the zoning system for equitable education, but the government needs to immediately realize the distribution of facilities and the more concrete quality of education Di homeland. Injustice in education is also seen from the perspective of learners. Structurally, learners who have many higher academic abilities come from

³ Siswadi, A. (2017). *PPDB, Selusin sekolah di Bandung di tengarai menolak siswa miskin*

⁴ Ferdiansyah, Rendi. (2018). *Rotasi, guru juga kena sistem zonasi*.

⁵ Suaedi, A. (2019). *Ombudsman: Sistem Zonasi Ditolak karena Fasilitas dan Mutu Sekolah Belum Merata*.

the Upper Intermediate economic Strata. The reasons learners from the upper strata have adequate facilities and an established learning system. Consequently learners from the upper strata are able to obtain high national exam scores and can obtain a favorite school. Learners from the strata of economy intermediate to the bottom generally have a limited educational facility and A less established learning system. Learners who are under the middle economy must accept to continue their education in a school that is not a favorite, even though his home is in the city centre and close to a favorite school. With the zoning system, learners from economically-degraded community can enjoy an education equal to learners who come from a rich/wealthy group.

There are significant differences in relation to the acceptance of new learners PPDB zoning system at this time, especially in the education level of high school and state Vocational High school which is already under the auspices of the provincial government of West Kalimantan. One of the visible differences is the acceptance of new learners PPDB, the provincial government of West Kalimantan issued policies relating to zoning. The zoning system which is a reference made by Governor Regulation No. 27 of 2019 about the acceptance of new learners PPDB at the state Senior high school and Vocational High School in West Kalimantan province, that the purpose of This zoning system is the existence of student distribution in accordance with the residence and facilitate poor students to receive proper education.⁶

Expected by the Zoning System, the government can change The education system quickly and thoroughly but still quality. The zoning system in student acceptance PPDB is taken in response to "caste" in the education system that has been taking place. The mindset of "caste" or "favorite" in the education world began to be revamped and changed to a placement system.

⁶ Peraturan Gubernur Nomor 27 Tahun 2019 Tentang Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru (PPDB) Pada Sekolah Menengah Atas Negeri dan Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan Negeri di Provinsi Kalimantan Barat.

According to Governor Regulation No. 27 of 2019 concerning new learners' acceptance guidelines in local high school and State Vocational High school in West Kalimantan Province

The emergence of various perspectives and lack of communication is one of the causes of the maximum implementation of the acceptance of new learners PPDB zoning system in SMA that is in Pontianak, the capital of West Kalimantan. Until now, the word evaluation is still considered as a specter for education organizers in an agency. This is because of stereotypes indicating that evaluating is still interpreted as criticizing it. Whereas the benchmark success of a program can be known by the evaluation that is the process of collecting information to help certain parties to make decisions about an object.

In an earlier national research written by Mohammad Imam Ardhi, with the title of research evaluation Management of new students admissions system *Real Time Online* Education Office in Yogyakarta in the Journal of Science Education, Volume 8, number 1, March 2015. The study aims to evaluate the acceptance programs of new learners *real Time Systems online*⁷. This research is an evaluation study with *goal attainment* evaluation Model. Assessments are conducted to illustrate the extent to which the programme objectives have been achieved. The results of the study showed that evaluation of the acceptance of new students *real time online* system generates: 1) the level of achievement of program in *real time online* system already in accordance with the PLAN IS 94.6%; 2) program objectives *online real time* system of 97.4% with the appropriate category; 3) The service quality of the committee of 93.9%, indicating that the service quality of the Committee includes the appropriate categories; 4) The benefit of the program of the *online real time* system of 98%, indicating that the benefits of new learners acceptance of *real time online* systems increase community confidence and increase the effectiveness of the

⁷ Ardhi, Mohammad Imam. 2015. Evaluasi Manajemen Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru Sistem Real Time Online Dinas Pendidikan Kota Yogyakarta. *Jurnal Penelitian Ilmu Pendidikan*. Volume 8, Nomor 1, Bulan Maret.

acceptance of new learners .

There is an earlier international study entitled *Income Segregation Between School Districts and Inequality Students Achievement* written by Ann Owens in *Sage Journals Sociology of Education* published on November 2017. The results of this study show that there are gaps in the separation program between school districts and students ' learning achievements. It creates inequality in the economy and the social of the less fortunate learners . The findings in the field suggest that only learners who come from high - Economic social status can be educated at superior schools and expensive education costs. Meanwhile, students who come from low socio-economic status families are not able to study in the Bonafite school.⁸

Mahmud (2018:6) writes that at least 3 lack of zoning systems, among others, the lack of socialization regarding the zoning system that has recently run among the community; Secondly, the lack of preparation of the *online* system in the implementation of zoning system; Thirdly, this zoning system prioritizes prospective new learners who reside close to school regardless of national exam scores, resulting in the collapse of motivational learners in learning and achieving achievements. A less-than-maximal preparation poses some perspective among the major community's potential new learners⁹ .

One of the efforts to handle it with the implementation of the new Student Acceptance Service PPDB zoning system in the year 2019/2020, will be applied to all the unit of SMA Negeri and SMK Negeri in West Kalimantan province. This step is chosen certainly not without reason. The main reason for the provincial government of West Kalimantan is to allow people to gain easeness in the framework of utilization of scientific and technological advances. Based on the above argument, researcher intend to describe the zoning system in the 2019/2020 and the evaluation whether it is good or bad

⁸ Owens, Ann. 2017. *Income Segregation Between School Districts and Inequality Students Achievement. Sage Journals Sociology of Education.*

⁹ Mahmud, Amirudin. 2018. *Mengevaluasi Sistem Zonasi PPDB.*

policy based on the parents perspective because they are vital stakeholder in the Zoning System.

LITERATURE REVIEW

STAKEHOLDER

The term stakeholders is very popular nowadays. This word has been used by many parties and their relationships with various sciences or contexts, such as sociology, business management, communication science, natural resource management, and others. Public institutions have widely used the term stakeholders into the process of retrieval and the Implementation of decisions. Simply put, *stakeholders* are often expressed as parties, cross-actors, or parties related to an issue or a plan (program). *The stakeholders* approach is the desire to build a framework that is responsive to the problems faced by social change as well as environmental changes occurring (Freeman and McVea, 2001:78).¹⁰

Ramizes in his book *Cultivating Peace* (1999:96), identifying various opinions on *stakeholders*. Freeman defines *stakeholders* as: "*Any group or individual who can affect or is affected by the achievement of the Organization's objectives*"¹¹. Furthermore, according to Clarkson (2005:86), there are *stakeholders* Based on its type, among others:¹²

a. Internal Stakeholders.

Is a stakeholder who is within the scope of the acceptance of new learners PPDB zoning system. *Stakeholder* The internal stakeholders in this study consist of new, learner grade x students, parents/guardians of learners grade X, principals, teachers, chairman of OSIS and school employees. Where These internal stakeholders are directly involved in the planning,

¹⁰ Freeman, R. Edward. dan J. McVea. 2001

¹¹ Ramizes, R. 1999. *Stakeholders Analysis and Conflict Manajemen. Dalam Danies Bukles. Cultivating Peace, Conflict and Colaborating in Natural Resource Manajemen.* Washington DC, USA : Wei.

¹² Clarkson, B. E. M. 1995. A Stakeholders Framework For Analysing And Evaluating Corporate Social Performance. *Journal Academy of Management Review.* Halaman : 92-117.

implementation of new students Acceptance PPDB zoning system at SMA Negeri 2018/2019.

b. External Stakeholders.

It is a stakeholder who is outside the scope of the acceptance of new learners (PPDB) zoning system AT SMA Negeri 2018/2019. External Stakeholders in this study CONSIST of, BP2MK region VII, supervisor of SMA, local district office (Sub-district), head of local village/Kelurahan, chairman of RT local etc.

According to Clarkson (2005:90) *stakeholders* can be divided into two parts based on their characteristics, namely:

a. Primary Stakeholders.

A person or group without implementation of new student acceptance PPDB zoning system AT SMA 2018/2019 can persist for *going concern*. The primary Stakeholders include the new students of Class X, the parents/guardians of the Student class X, the principal, the teacher, the CHAIRMAN of OSIS, BP2MK region VII, SUPERVISOR of SMA Negeri. In this case the primary *stakeholders* are the parties concerned directly with THE education activities at SMA Negeri 2018/2019, especially on the implementation of new students ' acceptance PPDB zoning system.

b. Secondary Stakeholders.

Being defined as those who influence, or are influenced by SMA Negeri in the implementation of the acceptance of new learners PPDB zoning system 2018/2019. However, they are not directly related to the implementation of the new Student's Ta Peser PPDB zoning SYSTEM at SMA Negeri in 2018/2019 and its existence is not essential. These secondary Stakeholders include school employees, local sub-district offices (local sub-district heads), village heads/families, AND businesses (ATK stores). In this case secondary *stakeholders* are the parties who are indirectly interested in education activities in the school, especially the acceptance of new learners PPDB zoning system at SMA Negeri

Regulation of PPDB

The Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia year 1945, has stipulated that in chapter XIII of the Education and Culture Article 31 verse (1) states that, every citizen is entitled a right having an education. Furthermore, in verse (3) it states that the government is working on and organizing a national education system, which enhances the faith and piety as well as the noble in order to educate the life of the nation, which is governed by law.¹³

In order to realize the vision of national education starting from the 2017/2018, the government took a new policy in the acceptance of new Learners PPDB in Indonesia which is contained in the administration of the Minister of Education and Culture Indonesia Decree (Permendikbud) No. 17 2017. One of the new things from the ministerial policy will be the focus of attention on this research is the zoning system. Permendikbud No. 17 of 2017 article 15 paragraph 1 reads, "Schools organized by local government or known as public schools are obliged to accept prospective learners who reside on the radius of the closest zone of the school at least 90% (ninety percent) of the total number of students received".¹⁴

Further in the regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of Republic of Indonesia number 14 Year 2018¹⁵ about The acceptance of new learners in chapter III on the procedure of the fourth part about zoning article 16 paragraph (1) mentions the school organized by the local Government is obliged to accept prospective learners who reside on the radius of the closest zone of the school at least 90% (ninety percent) of the total number of students received.

¹³ Undang-Undang Dasar Republik Indonesia Tahun 1945 Bab XIII Tentang Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Pasal 31

¹⁴ Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 17 Tahun 2017 tentang Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru pada Taman Kanak- Kanak, Sekolah Dasar, Sekolah Menengah Pertama, Sekolah Menengah Atas, Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan, atau Bentuk Lain yang Sederajat.

¹⁵ Peraturan Menteri Pendidikan dan Kebudayaan Republik Indonesia Nomor 14 Tahun 2018 tentang Penerimaan Peserta Didik Baru pada Taman Kanak- Kanak, Sekolah Dasar, Sekolah Menengah Pertama, Sekolah Menengah Atas, Sekolah Menengah Kejuruan, atau Bentuk Lain yang Sederajat.

RESEARCH METHODS

Research Design

The research was designed using case study which aims to find out a symptom or influence that arises, as a result of the existence of certain treatments. The approach used in this research is qualitative descriptive design.¹⁶

Data Collecting and Analysis Methods

The collecting data used interview and literature review. The data analysis method used is a triangulation .

RESULT AND DISCUSSION

Implementation of new Student Admissions PPDB zoning system

The zoning system in student acceptance PPDB is taken in response to "Kasta/ social level" in the education system that has been taking place. The mindset of "caste" or "favorite" in the education world began to be revamped and changed to a placement system. The number of problems arising in the implementation of this zoning system does not remove the maximum coordination between *stakeholders* in the scope of the school concerned. The difference in perspective and lack of communication as well as poor socialization became one of the reasons for the lack of implementation of the zoning system in Pontianak. However, the conditions in the field are very different from the regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture Republic of Indonesia Number 14 year 2018 about the acceptance of new learners (PPDB) Chapter II of article 2 paragraph (1), that PPDB aims to ensure acceptance of new learners runs objectively, transparently, Accountable, non - discriminatory, and equitable in order to encourage increased access to then in chapter II of article 2

¹⁶ Bungin, Burhan. (2017). *Metodologi Penelitian Kualitatif: aktualisasi metodologis kearah ragam varian kontemporer*. Depok: Rajagrafindo Persada.

paragraph (2) mention that non-discrimination as referred to in paragraph (1) is excluded for schools that specifically serve the students from certain gender or religious groups .

Regulation of the Minister of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia number 14 year 2018 on the acceptance of new learners PPDB in chapter III on Procedures OF Part Four about zoning article 16 paragraph (1) mentions that the school organized by the local Government is obliged to accept prospective learners who reside on the radius of the closest zone of the school at least as high as 90% (ninety percent) of the total number of learners received. Article 16 paragraph (2) explains that the content of prospective students as referred to in article 16 paragraph (1) is based on the address on the family card issued no later than 6 (six)

Further article 16 paragraph (3) mentions the radius of the closest zone as referred to in article 16 paragraph (1) shall be stipulated by local Government in accordance with the conditions in the area based on:

- a. Availability of school-age children in the area; and
- b. total availability of capacity in a group study in each school.

Article 16 paragraph (4) explains that in setting the radius of the zone as referred to in article 16 paragraph (3), the local government involves deliberation or working group of the principal . Article 16 paragraph (5) confirms that for schools located in the provincial/Regency/City border area, the closest zone percentage and radius provisions as referred to in article 16 paragraph (1) may be stipulated by an agreement to be agreed to between mutually adjacent local governments. Article 16 paragraph (6) explains that schools organized by local governments can receive prospective learners through:

- a. Achievement lines domiciled outside the radius of the closest zone of the school at most 5% (five percent) of the total number of students received; and
- b. The path for prospective learners who reside outside the closest zone of the school for special reasons include the transfer of the

parent/guardian's domicile or the occurrence of natural/social disasters, at most 5% (five percent) of the total number of learners received.

According to Governor Regulation about the acceptance guidelines for new learners in high school and state Vocational High school in West Kalimantan province in Chapter I General provisions of article 1 in the rayon system divided into 3 classifications :

1. The value of the package of land, is an additional value given when the parents of prospective students are educators or employees in a school.
2. The environmental value is an additional value given when prospective learners reside around the school area.
3. The value of achievement, is an additional value given when prospective students excel in the fields of academic, sports, arts, and skill fields of either an individual or a group.

In addition to the 3 classification, Rayonisasi also prioritizes poor learners, in article 1 of the 24th of Governor regulation about the acceptance of new learners PPDB in high School and state vocational High school in West Kalimantan province , that prospective learners who come from Poor families and domiciled in West Kalimantan then will be given the opportunity but evidenced using the certificate of inadequate/poor (SKTM) and/or KIP (smart Indonesia card).

The student's parent/guardian does not need more fees to give the child a pocket money because the school is close to the residence. Besides saving transportation money, students ' parents/guardians are easy to give supervision to their children. Another perspective emerges from the parents/guardians of new and financially capable learners and understands the academic ability of his child to be able to attend school. With a wide variety of perspectives in the implementation of THE zoning System organized by the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia, it is necessary evaluation of the course of the program of national education system that has just rolled out since

2017/2018 ago. The evaluation was able to provide recommendations on how the Ministry of Education and Culture of the Republic of Indonesia followed up the of the new zoning system running 2 years of school lessons.

The implementation of the zoning system in the school year 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 is still many shortcomings, among them still the junction of the zone between 2 public schools that are adjacent so that the parts are still choosing to apply to schools whose *grades* are graded higher. Learners have a maximum option of 4 schools located in the closest zoning region to the residence. It is according to Juknis 2018 Number 421 Chapter III on The procedure of , so students prefer to enroll in schools whose *grades* are assessed higher. Determination/Determination of zoning area is carried out at every level by the local government according to its authority, with the principle of bringing the students to home location with school. The establishment of zoning by the local government at every level shall pay attention to the amount of capacity availability adjusted to the availability of the number of school-age children at each level in the area .

The implementation of the zoning system of in the 2018/2019 gained much criticism because of the SKTM line (certificate of inability) as a school entrance. Prospective learners who register using SKTM will be prioritized in the school's GDP P. So there are a lot of suggested SKTM that is alleged to be utilized by prospective learners to be admitted to the desired public School. The allegedly fake SKTM is very detrimental for other learners who register TO NOT use SKTM and have a high academic value. State Senior High School as an institutions implementing regulations from the Government have applied the selection in accordance with the struggle. It is a social-friendly program that requires all public schools to receive and waive tuition fees for new learners who come from economic families are not able to at least 20% of the total number of learners received. The incapacitated, incapable candidate is evidenced by SKTM published by the village head and known by the Head officer of subdistrict/camat. The school will impose strict sanctions on prospective learners who are shown to falsify the SKTM.

The implementation of zoning system in 2017/2018 and 2018/2019 went smoothly, but there are some obstacles or shortcomings. This is due to lack of socialization so many prospective learners who do not understand and understand the procedure dengan zoning System. The decision of the use of the zoning/rayonisation system was taken and was implemented from mid-June 2017. So in practice many prospective learners who register like the nem(final test score)

The view on the implementation of the zoning system

The results of the study revealed That is generally well-run. Resources that include human resources, financials and time there are no barriers. The characteristics of the school 's executive agent and the education Office also perform their duties and functions and comply with the rules and support with All provisions in the implementation of . The policy executor has been responsible for carrying out duties. Communication between organizations and implementing activists, at in a State High School There is no problem. It is economically positive because it helps students and parents to save on school costs. But socially, there is a constraint that parents lack support by complaining about the zoning system in the implementation of and suppose that the school is not a favorite. In terms of the politics seen from its policy, related zoning system that changed and also quite sudden to be applied.

The Data of interviews with 120 parent showed that 70 people agreed with the application of the zoning system, and 50 people disagreed with the zoning system. The reasons that they do not agree with the zoning system are:

1. Lack of socialization and information that the learners do not know about THE selection system with the zoning system.
2. The zoning system is assessed to limit the chances of students with high academic ability to be able to go to the desired public school due to distance obstructed /zoning.
3. *Stakeholders* do not respond to their environment automatically, so the adaptation process is necessary to continue during the implementation of the of the zoning system underway.

4. The objective achievement of the zoning system raises negative behavior in most new learners in the ownership of SKTM and/or KIP. Positive behaviors appear

5. The of the zoning system in SMA Negeri was assessed not to achieve the goal.

6. zoning system In subsequent lessons should be corrected by identifying, assessing, and reporting the results of the zoning system in SMA in the middle of implementation and long-term results.

7. zoning System in SMA Negeri is assessed to not achieve conformity between the objectives and principles of regulation in the zoning system. Successfully remove discrimination but the process is still not his help Transparent and accountable.

8. Not in fact in the facility, and facilities of public schools in the area so make the students still want to go to school in the former superior schools whose facilities and facilities are fulfilled from the beginning.

9. Zoning system is assessed to have negative impact on reducing the spirit of learning/competing for high academic learners.

10. Because the selection of admission School no longer wear the value but the closest distance to the school.

11. The existence of SKTM and the movement of the *improper* judged not *Fair* in the competition.

The reason behind the learners is less agreeable to the zoning system above can be resolved or corrected consistently and *continue*. Repair of the system in question is 1) eliminating SKTM as a school entrance, 2) enforcing strict rules and legislation relating to a sudden transfer of KK, 3) selection More considering the value, 4) socialization of the active zoning system and more selective in selecting requirements. In addition, the government can continue to improve the quality of facilities and infrastructure in schools that means that the infrastructure is lacking in order to be equal to the school of the former superior school that since the beginning has been need facilities and infrastructure facility. Parents who agree

with a reasoned zoning system for :

1.The zoning system can be an outspoken state school in Indonesia so that there is no more superior school or Suburban school.

2.The zoning system can bring the distance to the residence with the school so that it can shorten the mileage to the school, saving cost and time, so as not to make the traffic jam and tired .

3.The zoning system can be assessed to flatten the spread of learners with High academic Ability so that all schools have their own advantages in the competition.

4.By the reality of high academic-capable learners in all classes, it is hoped that other learners are encouraged to be more passionate about learning because there are peer tutors .

5.The zoning system can make it easy for parents to keep an eye on their children's growth without having to separate housing.

6.The zoning system will bring closer students closer to the environment in which they are expected to minimize mischief due to lack of supervision.

7.With Zonation systems learners who attend a regional/suburban school are no longer assessed or branded as low/stupid academic-capable learners.

8.With a residential distance that is close to the school more facilitate learners during the activities

The opinions /reasons of learners that *Pro*/agree with the zoning system in accordance with the purpose of the government is to bring the quality of public schools in Indonesia and move closer to the school, so that students are more *safety* and more save time and cost in transportation. The zoning system still needs improvement and improvement of the system so that the Government's objectives to ensure the quality of the school are in fairness.

The reason parents do not agree with the zoning system is because it is worried that it can negatively affect the spirit of learning for The students of high academic ability because of the competition not as strict as the value system/nem. Another reason is that some parents more agree to use the value system because they are

considered more *Fair* in the competition. The government needs to evaluate an evaluation of the weakness of the zoning system. Each policy always has its strengths and weaknesses. These weaknesses will continue to be evaluated and repaired so that the future the zoning system will run as expected. The government is hope to pay more attention to the achievement or academic ability of students to keep the spirit of learning and more *Fair* in the competition.

Parents agree with the zoning system for the reason the zoning system can align the spread of learners of both high and low academic capability. The zoning system can draw the distance between houses with the school so that parents can easily keep an eye on the growing children's flowers. The reason both parents agree with the application of the zoning system is by the zoning system of all public schools in the same status and no more suburban schools are always branded less quality so that their children are the same status and no longer differentiate or judged less clever than other children who are attending a favorite school located in town. The zoning system can also help to relieve the burden of parents in terms of transported surveillance costs.

A study conducted by Zdenko kodelja titled "*Equality of Opportunity and Equality of Outcome*", showed ¹⁷that equality of education opportunities conducted in the U.S. in the state School Samples had a huge impact on education policy. The aim of the school is to equate The education achievement of the children in school. Requirement to make it happen is to give the same opportunity on children 's education. These policies need to be supported by ensuring the same level of resources for individuals or social groups, as resource equality conflicts with its objectives: the same results. Equivalent or increased educational outcomes can be achieved if more Educational resources are devoted to those who are less talented and those who have a socially poor background and culture. Redistribution of Educational Resources can be solved by The introduction of Education compensation Programs . The zoning system applied in Indonesia aims

¹⁷ Kodelja, Zdenko. (2016). *Equality of Opportunity and Equality of Outcome*. Center for Education Policy Studies Journal.vol. 6 no.2.

to accelerate the equality of education quality. The zoning system is expected to can eliminate "Kasta" in the education system in Indonesia. Every element of society has the same opportunity to get A quality education . Learners who are less able to economically and academically can still access the schools that have been contested by learners who live far from School. Zoning system is expected to eliminate the dichotomy of superior school/favorite and non-favourite. Zoning-Based education is expected to address problems in education and further improve the quality of education in Indonesia. With an equitable education, Indonesia is expected to increase the quality as Human RESOURCES as evenly as possible to compete with the developed world.

The school should adapt to changes in academic quality and personality of the learners. The success of students ' management is influenced by several factors: education organizer, teacher, student, teaching facilities, learning facility , and education curriculum . Before the zoning system was adopted in the 2016/2017 academic year , the school received prospective learners with a selection through academics/nem score , so that the students who were academically capable of higher average gathered into one of the most eminent/favorite in the city. While students who are academic capable/low need to receive school in local schools that are less interested in learners because it is considered less qualified. This is less in accordance with the mandate of the Indonesian National Education system Law number 20 of 2003 Chapters III: Principle of education Organizing article 4 paragraph (1) governs the democratization of education, which reads "Education organized democratically and fairness and not discriminatory by showing the high human rights, religious values, cultural values and the diversity of the nation".

After the zoning system is applied, a little much resulted in the change in the quality of the students input in every school because that is the condition of selection no longer academic/nem but the distance to stay with the school. The school should adapt to the arrival of potential new learners who are more *heterogeneous*. In managing students results the principal zoning system as leaders in the educators ' institution always provide counseling and provide training to

educators to adapt and serve all learners ' learning needs both high and low academic. Educators/Teachers are given *training, Workshops, Seminar* , and counseling to improve their professionalism in teaching. The zoning system is expected to reduce gaps in the education world so that it can comply with the principles of justice. The simultaneous input quality distribution will develop the quality of the schools that have previously occupied the level of less favorite (middle) or low. In other words, The school quality gap between the highest and the lowest will become increasingly shrinking. To control the quality of the education so that the school that used to be favorite or Superior still maintain its quality as well as for schools that are less favorite (middle) and low can compensate for the favorite school, the quality management efforts of school based. The implementation of school-based quality management has been implemented by maximizing all educators and educational personnel, school facilities and infrastructure, and all people who are concerned about education around the school.

State Senior High School district has done quality management in accordance with the principles of justice. In the management of the students results of the zoning system according to the principle of justice, the school always pays attention to economic analysis, efficiency, and effectiveness of education. It is in accordance with the research that was nailed by Teguh Triwiyanto titled "*Quality mapping of school-based management through education management Audit*" which was published in the Journal of Education Management in volume 24 number 2 year 2013 with research: quality mapping of school based Management (SBM) can be conducted through three education management Audit analysis. The three analyses are: economic analysis, efficiency, and effectiveness of education. The three analyses can be used to measure the height and low of the SBM component, which is curriculum and learning, students, educators and education personnel, education finance, facilities and infrastructure, community participation, and school culture and environment. The analysis was conducted on four school management processes

(planning, implementation, supervision, and evaluation of education).¹⁸

State Senior High School district always pays attention to the principle of justice in the management of learners. Students of the results of the good zoning system that high academic ability is served and treated with equal/fair. Justice in this respect in accordance with the principle of justice expressed by Rawls is: 1) Everyone has equal rights to the most widespread of basic freedoms, covering the same freedom for everyone. 2) Social and economic inequality must be arranged so that it can be. It is expected to benefit Everyone , and all positions and offices are open to everyone .

State Senior High School has been implementing school management according to principles of justice to maintain and improve the quality of education. The one who brings the greatest of all can be called Fair. Fair means putting something on the place. so the fair does not have to be the same. To be fair does not mean to divide something equally flat, but it is just more inclined to put something according to its place. State Senior High School in Pontianak provides education services to all learners without exception, the school also pays attention to the rights and obligations of learners such as rewarding students who perform well, giving assistance to the not/underprivileged student, facilitating activities supporting students ' achievements such as extracurricular and competition. The school also acts fairly by giving sanctions/penalties to learners who do not comply with the prevailing rules. It is done to maintain or improve the quality of students in order to remain consistent orderly so as to improve the quality of education in each school.

Zoning policy in accordance with the principle of justice. In the Indonesian National Education system Law number 20 of 2003 chapters III : The principle of education organizing article 4 paragraph (1) reads "Education is held democratically and is justice and not discriminatory with the high Human Rights, religious value, Cultural value and the diversity of the nation". The

¹⁸ Triwiyanto, T. (2013). *Pemetaan Mutu Manajemen Berbasis Sekolah Melalui Audit Manajemen Pendidikan*. Jurnal Manajemen Pendidikan volume 24 nomor 2.

purpose of the zoning system is to apply the principle of justice, which is the equalization of opportunities for all learners to access quality education services .

The zoning system aims to disguise the quality of public schools in Indonesia. Improvement and addition of regional school infrastructures that have not/less facility facilities and infrastructures continue to be integrated. This is because the facilities and infrastructures in the area have not been the same as the central State School in the city center. The Department of Education and Culture and local governments is expected to be able to allocate budgets for improvement and development of schools in rural areas, especially those that are isolated. So that later the government aims to improve the quality of schools can be realized. Based on the above explanation the researcher conclude zoning system is good policy based on parents perspective and based on the literature above.

CONCLUSION

Based on the study of the theories that form the basis of this research, the following conclusions can be drawn:

The new student admission (PPDB) in Pontianak overall is good policy by the parents perspective. It has some weakness but overall good policy to make the better process in new students admission. The reason that parents less agreeable to the zoning system are:

1. Lack of socialization and information that the learners do not know about the selection system with the zoning system.
2. The zoning system is assessed to limit the chances of students with high academic ability to be able to go to the desired public school due to distance obstructed /zoning.
3. Students ' desire to attend school is far from outside of the area, to increase friendship and experience.
4. Not in fact in the facility, and facilities of public schools in the area so make the students still want to go to school in the former superior schools whose facilities and facilities are fulfilled from the beginning.

5. Zoning system is assessed to have negative impact on reducing the spirit of learning/competing for high academic learners.
6. Because the selection of admission School no longer wear the value but the closest distance to the school.
7. The existence of SKTM and the movement of the *improper* judged not *Fair* in the competition.

The reason behind the learners is less agreeable to the zoning system above can be resolved or corrected consistently and *continue*. Repair of the system in question is 1) eliminating SKTM as a school entrance, 2) enforcing strict rules and legislation relating to a sudden transfer of KK, 3) selection More considering the value, 4) socialization of the active zoning system and more selective in selecting requirements. In addition, the government can continue to improve the quality of facilities and infrastructure in schools that means that the infrastructure is lacking in order to be equal to the school of the former superior school that since the beginning has been need facilities and infrastructure facility.

Parents who agree with a reasoned zoning system for :

1. The zoning system can be an outspoken state school in Indonesia so that there is no more superior school or Suburban school.
2. The zoning system can bring the distance to the residence with the school so that it can shorten the mileage to the school, saving cost and time, so as not to make the traffic jam and tired .
3. The zoning system can be assessed to flatten the spread of learners with High academic Ability so that all schools have their own advantages in the competition.
4. By the reality of high academic-capable learners in all classes, it is hoped that other learners are encouraged to be more passionate about learning because there are peer tutors .
5. The zoning system can make it easy for parents to keep an eye on their children's growth without having to separate housing.

6. The zoning system will bring closer students closer to the environment in which they are expected to minimize mischief due to lack of supervision.
7. With Zonation systems learners who attend a regional/suburban school are no longer assessed or branded as low/stupid academic-capable learners.
8. With a residential distance that is close to the school more facilitate learners during the activities

The opinions /reasons of learners that *Pro*/agree with the zoning system in accordance with the purpose of the government is to bring the quality of public schools in Indonesia and move closer to the school, so that students are more *safety* and more save time and cost in transportation. The zoning system still needs improvement and improvement of the system so that the Government's objectives to ensure the quality of the school are in fairness.

The reason parents do not agree with the zoning system is because it is worried that it can negatively affect the spirit of learning for The students of high academic ability because of the competition not as strict as the value system/*nem*. Another reason is that some parents more agree to use the value system because they are considered more *Fair* in the competition. The government needs to evaluate an evaluation of the weakness of the zoning system. Each policy always has its strengths and weaknesses. These weaknesses will continue to be evaluated and repaired so that the future the zoning system will run as expected. The government is hope to pay more attention to the achievement or academic ability of students to keep the spirit of learning and more *Fair* in the competition.

Parents agree with the zoning system for the reason the zoning system can align the spread of learners of both high and low academic capability. The zoning system can draw the distance between houses.

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